

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

THE NEWPORT MERCURY  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the direction of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

## Weekly Almanac.

DA	SUN.	SUN.	MOON.	HIGH
1847.	rises.	sets.	rises.	water
1 SATURDAY,	5 20 58	8 39		
2 SUNDAY,	5 45 60	9 29 30		
3 MONDAY,	5 07 00	10 58 10 23		
4 TUESDAY,	4 55 7	21 27 11 16		
5 WEDNESDAY,	4 55 7	3 11 54 16		
6 THURSDAY,	4 55 7	4 59 0 10		
7 FRIDAY,	4 55 7	5 0 36 1 4		

Moon's last qr., 7th day, 5th hour, 19m, evening.

## POST OFFICE Arrangement.

### MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.  
BOSTON, do, 12 A. M.  
NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M.  
FALL RIVER, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 A. M.  
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.  
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

### DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.  
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.  
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.  
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADE BANK, on Thursday evening.

### CUSTOM HOUSE,

#### Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.  
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

## WILLIAM NEWTON, No. 150, THAMES STREET,

OFFERS at Wholesale and Retail the following FRESH GROCERIES.

50 Packages choice green and black Teas,  
25 bags St. Domingo, Rio and Java Coffees,  
10 boxes ground Coffee,  
25 boxes brown Havana Sugar,  
25 bbls loaf, crushed and refined Sugar,  
35 boxes extra and No. 1 Soap,  
12 boxes blue and white Starch,  
15 kegs Saleratus,  
12 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,  
30 boxes manufactured Tobacco,  
10 bbls smoking Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff,  
10 jars Maccoboy Snuff,  
50 boxes bunch Raisins,  
30 drums Figs,  
20 boxes Oranges and Lemons,  
25 boxes ground Spices,  
10 kegs ground Ginger,  
75 matts Cassia,  
10 boxes Lemon Syrup and Cordials,  
5 bbls Newark Cider,  
30 boxes Sperm Candles,  
15 boxes No 1 Herring,  
20 boxes Cheese,  
10 boxes Pepper Sauce,  
10 bbls dried Apples,  
15 bbls Moss Pork.

ALSO—Smoked Beef and Hams, pickled Salmon, Lard, Rice, pearl Barley, ground Rice, Pickles, scented Soap, Citron, Currants, Almonds, Peanuts, Brazil Nuts, Fiberts, Maderia Nuts, Brooms, Mats, Pails, &c. &c.

A choice assortment of Maderia, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.

This establishment, as heretofore, will be supplied with the best assortment of choice and fresh Family Groceries, at all times, which will be sold, as usual, at the lowest market prices.

N. B. Families will have their goods delivered free of expense.

[April 17.]

## Narragansett Bank

AT an annual meeting, held on the 13th, the following persons were appointed Directors for the ensuing year, viz.—

Ezra D. Davis, John A. Browning, Willett Carpenter, Gideon Freeborn, Allen M. Thomas, Charles Allen, Joseph Spink, Edward Cole, Nicholas N. Spink, George W. Reynolds, Isaac Reynolds, David S. Baker, and Francis D. Segar.

At a subsequent meeting same day, Ezra Davis, was re-elected President.

N. N. SPINK, Cashier.

Wickford, April 6, 1847.

## New Goods Again,

AT

## LONG ROOM.

J. M. HAMMETT, 1334 Thames street, has just returned from Boston, with an extensive assortment of—

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS, and

VESTINGS.

Together with every article found in a Merchant Tailor's Establishment, which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

TAILORING, in all its various branches, carried

as usual.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1847.

NO. 4,436.

## POET'S CORNER.

### THE SPIRIT OF POETRY.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Men build to thee no shrine,  
Yet every holy place is filled with thee,  
Dim groves and mountain-tops alike are thine,  
Spirit of poetry!

Island and ocean peak;  
Seas where the keel of ships shall never go;  
Cots, palaces, and graves, what'er can speak  
Of human love or woe.

How thou hast cast a glory  
Over the dust of him sublimely wise,  
The blind old man, with his immortal story  
Of a lost Paradise;

How thou, by mountain streams,  
Met'st the poor peasant, and from passion's leaven  
Refined his soul, wounding with holy themes  
In Mary's voice from heaven.

'Twas thou didst give the key  
Of human hearts to Goethe, to unlock  
Their sealed up depths, like that old mystery  
Of the wand-stricken rock.

All these I see and more;  
All crowned with glory, loftier than their race;  
And trembling, I shrink back, abashed and poor,  
Unworthy of thy grace.

For what am I, that thou  
Shouldst visit me in love, and give me might?

To touch, like these, man's heart, his pride to bow;

Or, erring, lead him right?

Oh! dost thou visit me?

Is it thy spirit that I feel in all;

Thy light, yet brighter than the sun's I see?

I think this spiritual call is

It is! Though weak

And poor my spirit, thou dost condescend

Thy beauty to unveil, and with me speak

As gentle friend with friend.

With thee I walk the ways

Of deadly life; and, human tears and sighs

Interpreting, so learn to love my race,

And with them sympathize.

Hence is it that all tears

Which human sorrow sheds are dear to me;

That the soul struggling with its mortal fears

Moveth me mightily.

Hence is it that the hearts

Of little children and unpracticed youth

So gladden me with their unworldly arts,

Their kindness and their truth.

Hence is it that the eye

And sunken cheek of poverty so move—

Seen only by a glimpse in passing by—

My soul, to human love.

Spirit, I will not say

Thou dost not visit me; nor yet repine,

Less mighty though I be, less great than they

Whom thou hast made divine.

I CAN'T SPARE TIME.—The four words

with which we head this article, in the effects

which they have produced, have been

the cause of a great deal of mischief, and

have kept many from embarking manfully

in the work of storing up intellectual mea-

sures. When a young man is urged to

commence at once the work of study; he

turns and lets fall the four simple words,

'I can't spare time,' and thinks he has

given a sufficient excuse from further at-

tention on the subject.

There are many mechanics too, who in-

stead of doing their part towards the cul-

tivation of their own minds, and throwing

their influence and talent into the general

stock for the improvement of an associa-

tion, satisfy themselves with the observation,

and perhaps really think that 'they can't

spare time.' The excuse is a very hand-

one, and has passed current too long, for

in a majority of cases there is neither sense

nor truth in it. In the first place. It need-

not occupy a great portion of time, for by

proper management, a large share of in-

valuable information may be obtained in a

short time; of this, any man may be con-

vinced by trying the experiment.

There is time enough lost and wasted in

the pursuit of what men call pleasure which

if properly appropriated, would place them

in a high state of cultivation. Time can

be found to ride and dance, and sing—time

can be found to lounge and talk nonsense,

but alas! how many 'think 'they can't

spare time' to attend to the noblest and

best part of their nature; that which alone

elevates and causes them to feel the divinity

within.'

TREATING A FRIEND.—The Portland

Argus says that a son of the Emerald Isle

is upon a friend in that city a

now how glad she

was to see him, went into the wood-house

where she had seen a genteel little bottle,

well charged, as she thought, with good

stuff, and turned him out a most benevolent

quantity, which he swallowed in less than

no time. It so happened that the article

in the bottle was corrosive sublimate, and

the bottle was labelled "poison," but as

the simple girl could not read, the label was

all Greek to her. The visitor departed,

but had not gone far, before the comforter

he had imbibed began to warm his stomach

to such a degree that he thought it would

## FOREIGN NEWS.

*From the London Shipping Gazette, of Mar. 30.*

**THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.**—The break water to the Great Britain still continues to attract attention. An eye-witness informs us that several engineers and officers of the navy visited the ship on Monday and Tuesday, some of whom, on the spot, stated their opinion, that after such a gale as that of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, when the wind was in the worst possible quarter, and the sea terribly high, they fully expected to find her destroyed. The contrary, however, has been the case; and if we except a large spar which was broken in two, the whole has stood well, and the seamen assured us the break water had admirably protected the ship. Two artists were sketching the ship at high water, where she affords a striking object to those who are desirous of seeing what, in most cases, would be a dreadful case of shipwreck. The sea rolls along her deck in awful grandeur, occasionally breaking as high as her masts. The noise of the seas rebounding and meeting could be distinctly heard amid the roar of the wind and noise of the breakers on the beach. The tides, with the wind at the south, are expected to be the highest of the year, and we understand Mr. Claxton has given orders that the crew should not remain on board during the night tides of the remainder of the week, not because of any fear for their safety, but solely on account of their health and comfort. —*Donpatrick Recorder.*

**LATE FROM GUATEMALA.**—The *Francesca Americana* has received papers from Guatemala up to the 26th of March.

They declare that the invasion of Chiapas and Coconuco by Gen. Carrera, never had any existence out of the imaginations of Mexican journalists and men in power.

The President, Carrera, has issued a decree, dated March 21, declaring Guatemala an independent republic and announcing that the Representative Chambers would soon be summoned to deliberate on the plan of a constitution which the government would present to them. This decree is preceded by a manifesto to the nation, setting forth the motives which have led to the measure.

It says that the Central-American Confederation has been dissolved eight years, and that it cannot be re-established or a new confederacy formed. This state of things has created for Guatemala an equivocal position injurious to her political and commercial relations, and has prevented the formation of a Constitution. To remedy these inconveniences this present step is taken. It is said, nevertheless, that the absolute independence of Guatemala will be no obstacle to the re-establishment of the Central-American Confederation, but that Guatemala will always be favorable to such a movement.

**Guatemala B. América** is in full activity in that city. The city on the side next the water has a new appearance. Masses of foreigners, especially Germans and Netherlanders, are crowded there, impatient to embark, in order to give place to other crowds equally impatient. Agreements have already been made to transport 40,000 persons, who this year will pass through Rotterdam. At Antwerp, all ships for New York have been engaged for emigrants up to the 15th of May, and the agencies there have given notice that up to that time they can send no new emigrants to New York.

**A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.**—As a drover was driving a herd of bullocks up the City road, towards Islington, at half past eight o'clock on Friday evening, the attention of one of the animals was attracted by the red shawl of a lady a short distance in advance of it, and to which it instantly gave chase. The lady fortunately perceived her danger before it became too imminent, and fled precipitately into the shop of Mr. Berry, a glass and chumman, at the corner of Feathersone street, through which she ran into the back parlor, and there sank down in a state of exhaustion. The door was instantly closed, but only just in time to save the lady, for the bullock was so close in pursuit of her that it was through the shop and entering the parlor when the door was shut in its face.

Mr. Berry, who happened to be behind his counter at the time, in great consternation at the inevitable destruction of his tangible wares, seized the first implement he could lay his hands on, and began to belabor his unwelcome intruder over the head and sides with great vigor, but as this course was certain to involve a extensive damage to the crockery, which was strewn about the floor in profusion, he desisted, at the vehement entreaties of the drover, and the animal, glad to escape from such a hearty welcome, turned itself round, and apparently picking its way among the plates, pans, and dishes, walked back again into the street, without the fracture of anything.

*London Globe.*

**A GOOD RULE.**—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle, for his scrupulous adherence to the truth. He once explained the rules of his conduct, which ought to be engraved deeply on every heart. He said, "it was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."

Mrs. Deborah Godfrey, an English lady, who died in 1802, was the mother of thirty-five children, all of whom lived to grow up.

## ARMY &amp; NAVY NEWS.

*From the N. O. Picayune, 28th.*

**FROM VERA CRUZ.**—Our advices by *Iona* are up to the 8th inst. Gen. Twiggs, with a division of the army, left Vera Cruz on the morning of that day for Jalapa. There was the same doubt in the army as to whether there would be any more fighting, as has always prevailed among our troops after a battle with the enemy.

The remaining divisions were to proceed rapidly in the direction of the city of Mexico. Although the opinion was quite current at Vera Cruz that the Mexicans would not make a stand between that city and the capital, yet there was some who regarded future collisions certain. Amongst those was Col. Kinney, who had recently been so far into the interior as *Mango de Clava*, Santa Anna's hacienda.

It was distinctly understood at Vera Cruz that the *Puerta Nacional* has been abandoned. This was the point at which the first resistance to the march of the American forces upon the city of Mexico would be made; but though the defense of this point was given up, it was by no means certain that the progress of our army into the interior would not be disputed at other points.

Indeed, it was asserted that the forces destined to defend the *National Bridge* (*Puente Nacional*) had fallen back a few leagues in the direction of Jalapa, to a stronger position, where preparations were being made for a stout defense. An intelligent officer just from Vera Cruz, thinks it quite probable that a battle may have occurred about the 14th inst.

Rumors from the city of Mexico represented Santa Anna as more intently bent on war than ever. The reports are not the best authority, in so far as the wishes of Santa Anna are concerned; but they indicate the temper of the public mind, which is as good an index of his purposes as any other.

*From the N. O. Mercury, 28th.*

We learn from the American Eagle that Gen. Quitman's command, consisting of the first division of the army, and comprising the South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia regiments, returned to their camps near Vera Cruz, on the 16th, after an absence of six days, during which time they encamped at San Antonio de Lizardo and Alvarez. All was quiet at both places, and the inhabitants seemed friendly. No troops were left at either place, but a U. S. steamer and two schooners remained at Alvarez, where between twenty and thirty cannon had been taken possession of.

It was understood that this division of the forces would proceed in a few days to Jalapa, *en route* for the city of Mexico.

The U. S. bomb-vessel *Elma*, arrived at Anton Lizardo on the 3d inst. The bomb-ketch *Hecla* arrived at *Sacrificios* on the 28th of March, 12 days from New York. She carries one gun of 15,000 weight.

All the bomb vessels are living in the river at Alvarez, Capt. Isaac Maye, being in command of the *Elma*.

The following are some of the orders issued by Gen. Scott, on the 1st of April for the move towards the Capital:

Limited means of transportation being in readiness, portions of the army will march as follows:

The second Division of regulars on the 1st inst.

The Division of volunteers (two brigades only) twenty four hours later.

Major Gen. Patterson will leave one of his three brigades in this immediate vicinity for further means of transportation, and also the Tennessee dismounted cavalry until the arrival of their horses.

Taylor's and Talcott's field batteries will march with the second Division, and Steptoe's with the Division of volunteers.

Col. Harney will detach a squadron of the 2d Dragoons with each of those Divisions.

*From the N. O. Picayune, 28th.*

**THE ARMY.**—It is supposed that both Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor will be somewhat embarrassed by the expiration of the term for which some of the volunteer regiments have enlisted. Notwithstanding the recent glories of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, the volunteers are not generally disposed to re-enlist, and the greater portion of them, it is supposed, will demand their discharge. The invading armies will, therefore, be compelled to await reinforcements before they can safely advance to the capital.

*From the N. O. Picayune, 28th.*

**A PATRIOTIC FATHER AND SON.**—A day or two since, a gentleman from Wayne county called on Capt. Wilder, at his rendezvous, for the purpose of enlisting his son in the company of volunteers now forming.

It seems that the young man was not his own master, being little less than 20 years of age, but he was nevertheless determined to go to the war, in spite of all persuasion and commands of parents. Fearing, therefore, that he might run away and enlist the father brought him in and attended to himself. After the papers had been signed and the oath administered, and the young man dressed in his "blues," the father turned to him and exclaimed, "If you ever disgrace your name in battle I hope some of the company will have the kindness to shoot you," and with this parental wish, the father turned upon his heel and left the young volunteer with his comrades. The parent is worth perhaps \$20,000.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

*From the N. O. Picayune, 28th.*

**COLONEL FREMONT.**—Colonel Fremont has five hundred men in his battalion, which will be quite sufficient to preserve the peace of the territory; and I will immediately withdraw my sailors and marines, and sail as soon as possible for the coast of Mexico, where I hope they will give a good account of themselves.

Faithfully your obedient servant,

**R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.**

To the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

*From the N. O. Picayune, 28th.*

**HEADQUARTERS CUIDAD DE LOS ANGELES, 28th.**

**SIR:**—Referring to my letter of the 11th, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont at this place, with four hundred men—that some of the insurgents have made their escape to Sonora, and that the rest have surrendered to our arms.

Immediately after the battles of the 8th and 9th, they began to disperse; and I am sorry to say that their leader Jose Ma. Flores made his escape, and that the others have been pardoned by a capitulation agreed upon by Lieut. Colonel Fremont.

Jose Ma. Flores, the commander of the insurgent forces, two or three days previous to the 8th, sent two commissioners, with a flag of truce to my camp, to make a treaty of peace. I informed the commissioners that I could not recognize Jose Ma. Flores, who had broken his parole, as an honorable man, or as one having any rightful authority, or worthy to be treated with—that he was a rebel in arms, and if I caught him I would have him shot. It seems that not being able to negotiate with me, and having lost the battles of the 8th and 9th, they met Col. Fremont on the 12th inst., on his way here, who, not knowing what had occurred, he entered into the capitulation with them, which I now send to you; and, although I refused to do it myself, still I have thought it best to approve it.

The territory of California is again tranquil, and the civil government formed by me again in operation in the places where it was interrupted by the insurgents.

Colonel Fremont has five hundred men in his battalion, which will be quite sufficient to preserve the peace of the territory; and I will immediately withdraw my sailors and marines, and sail as soon as possible for the coast of Mexico, where I hope they will give a good account of themselves.

Faithfully your obedient servant,

**R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.**

To the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

*From the N. O. Picayune, 28th.*

**WAR WAGGONS.**—A large number of war wagons were shipped from New York, last week, for Mexico.

**From the N. O. Picayune, 28th.**

**Brutal affray.**—A brutal affray occurred in Albany on Monday evening, near the corner of Liberty and Hamilton streets, between a detachment of the U. S. Dragoons, recently recruited into the service in Albany, and a party of the rowdies who infest certain portions of that city. The affray was terminated by the interference of the night police, but not before four of the dragoons were very badly beaten. No arrests were made.

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# THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

## NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1847.

ELECTION.—The General Assembly of this State, will meet in this town, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of organizing the government for the year ensuing.

CITY CHARTER.—A meeting of citizens friendly to a City form of Government was held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening last. The meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen in favor of the proposed measure; a resolution was adopted requesting the members of the General Assembly from this town, to have the 14th section of the proposed City Charter stricken out, and an early day fixed upon for submitting the question to the freemen for their adoption or rejection.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY.—At the annual meeting of this company on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were chosen:—

CHRISTOPHER G. PERRY, *Colonel*; CHARLES D. WEEDEN, *Lieut. Colonel*; GEORGE BURROUGHS, *Major*; BENJAMIN A. MASON, *Captain*; JAMES H. DEMEREST, *Quarter Master*; THOMAS B. CAIRN, *1st Sergeant*; JAMES BARTON, *2d Sergeant*; ROBERT P. CLARKE, *3d Sergeant*; CHARLES C. CLARKE, *4th Sergeant*; JOSEPH E. CRANSTON, *5th Sergeant*; NATHAN M. CRAPEE, *Armorer*.

The subscribers to MR. GYLES's Lectures, and his many friends and admirers, will be glad to learn that he is to be in town toward the close of next week, and commence his course the week after—Place, time and other particulars will be stated in the papers of next week.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The election for members of Congress stands at present as follows—indicating the election of 10 Democrats, 3 Whigs and two Districts still in doubt.

But No. 1—Archibald Atkinson, Dem., re-elected.  
2—Geo. C. Dromgoole, " "  
3—Returns incomplete, " "  
4—Thos. S. Bocock, " "  
5—William M. Goggin, Whig, " "  
6—John M. Botts, " "  
7—Thomas H. Bayley, Dem., re-elected.  
8—R. T. L. Beale, " elected.  
9—John S. Pendleton, Whig, re-elected.  
10—Henry Bedinger, Dem, " "  
11—James McDowell, " "  
12—Returns incomplete, " "  
13—F. McMullen, " elected.  
14—R. A. Thompson, " "  
15—Wm. G. Brown, " re-elected.

In the State Legislature, the Whigs have gained 10 members of the lower House, and the Democrats 4. This will make a tie between the parties if there is no further change in the counties to be heard from.

The Senate will have a Democratic majority of 10.

Alonzo W. Fuget has been tried and convicted at Nashville, for counterfeiting, and sentenced to nine years' confinement in the penitentiary.

LEAD.—There are now on hand and ready to ship as soon as the navigation opens at the head of the Mississippi, 173,500 pigs of lead.

DOGS.—Some mischievous fellows have been making sad havoc among the dogs in Fall River. Forty or fifty of the canine race have been poisoned to death.

FATHER MATTHEW is coming to this country, during the summer. He expresses himself, in letters received, full of admiration of the recent efforts of our countrymen and countrywomen for the relief of Ireland.

*Gen. Taylor's Life, Battles & Despatches.*—This is the title of a valuable work just published and containing a large amount of information concerning the war. The author is a man of accuracy and ability, and is widely known as the former Editor of the Saturday Courier. The work contains a number of maps and well executed engravings, which add essentially to its value. See advertisement.

WIND SHIP.—The Independence (Mo.) Expositor says:

Mr. Thomas, the gentleman who has been engaged for some time past in building a wagon to go by wind and sail, as a ship, has, we understand, nearly completed his undertaking, and will make a trip some hundred or two miles out, in a short time. He has engaged the services of a regular sea captain, we are informed, who is a gentleman of much talent. He has dubbed it the "Wind Ship"—it carries one hundred square yards of sail.

A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—The people of Knoxville, Knox County, Illinois, have contributed the sum of \$226 50 cents to the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland. Knoxville is a town which does not contain more than six hundred inhabitants, and of that number but few are foreigners by birth. Such instances of liberality are worthy of all praise.

A wealthy planter in Lowndes county, Ala., Mr. Morgan Smith, called his negroes together, about one hundred in number, a short time since, and told them of the distressed condition of the Irish poor, when the slaves immediately raised a subscription among themselves, amounting to \$50, which was duly applied.

Tom Thumb has cleared \$2000 in Washington by exhibiting himself.

The following which we cut from the Scientific American, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers:

PAINTING IN IMITATION OF ROSE-WOOD.—In this art the process is various according to the circumstances, and the ground on subjects to which it is applied. In painting common chairs, the ground is prepared by a coat of paint composed of ivory black and rose-pink, equal quantities ground in a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil, drying Japan and spirits of turpentine. When this is dry, the graining color, consisting of three parts of rose-pink with one of vermilion, ground in a mixture of oil, Japan and spirits of turpentine, is applied with a common flat graining brush. Fancy boxes and cabinet furniture are painted by a different process, by which a better imitation is produced. The ground is prepared by one or more coats of white lead changed two or three shades with yellow ochre. When dry, a thin staining of burnt terra-cienna ground in water, containing a very little sugar gumarabic, is laid on the work, and while this continues moist and flowing, the graining is applied. The graining should consist of a mixture of black and rose-pink, ground in the staining compound. This must be varnished when dry with copal varnish. Some prefer, however, to grind the staining and graining in oil, diluted with spirits of turpentine. The learner must have some sample pieces of varnished rose-wood before him when graining."

Terra-de-sienna, when selected for graining purposes, should be in lumps—not fine or ground. The process of grinding or trituration is too often adopted to conceal impurities which render the substance unfit for artistic purposes, especially the imitation.

MARBLEHEAD FISHING BUSINESS.—This business which has for several years been the chief pursuit of the citizens of that town, is now nearly abandoned, they having determined to fit out but 15 vessels which belonged to Marblehead, and were engaged in the Cod Fishery there. They have been compelled thus to limit their interest in this business, principally by the long train of unfortunate and disastrous circumstances which has for the last few years accompanied their enterprise.

*Danvers Courier.*

ANOTHER DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT CAPE COD.—The Yarmouth Register states that the new schooner James Henry, Capt. Elisha Howland, arrived at Brewster from Scituate, just before the squall and change of wind on Tuesday evening last, and anchored a short distance from the shore.

About 11 o'clock the captain, mate, two men and a boy left the vessel in a boat, and it is supposed were swamped in the heavy sea running on the bar. Two men remained on board during the night, and at sunrise the next morning, it being low water, walked ashore on the flats, and were the first to discover the lifeless bodies of the men. The captain had his son, a lad about seven years of age, clasped in his arms. No intelligence of the disaster was received by the friends of the deceased, until their bodies were carried to their homes.

IMPROVEMENT TO THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Col. H. W. Cleveland, who has been connected with the line of Magnetic Telegraphs since their first establishment as an assistant, has, we learn, by recent discovery, overcome the difficulty heretofore labored under of crossing water-courses, by a peculiarly insulated wire, which is passed in a leaden pipe under water.

One of these wires or improvements, has recently been placed under the draw bridge at Gunpowder river, and has been in successful operation for several days. It is, we believe, the intention of the Company to adopt this mode of connection at the several draws and streams along the line, which will obviate much of the vexious interruptions heretofore experienced. If the North river and other rivers can be crossed with this improvement, it will be one of great advantage.—*Balt. Patriot.*

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Monday afternoon a young lad named Jerry Hanniford, about 12 years old, employed in Messrs. S. N. Dickinson & Co's. Type Foundry, Boston, fell through the scuttle in the third story to the ground floor, a distance of nearly 33 feet. Upon examination by Dr. Hayward, Jr. no bones were found broken, although the lad was severely bruised.

EXPENSIVE ROADS.—The verdict rendered in the Supreme Court in this town, last week, by which Mr. William White recovers \$1000 from the town of Phillipston, for injuries received by the upsetting of his sleigh in consequence of the bad state of the roads in the winter of 1843, will fall somewhat heavily on that town, which, as was stated to the jury, contains but nine hundred inhabitants, all told. Add the \$1000 and other expenses to the \$550 which the town expended only for the purpose of keeping the roads open during the same winter, and it makes rather a costly job for one three months.

*Worcester Transcript.*

EXPENSES OF LIVING IN SANTA FE.—Prices are as high as \$10 for 140 lbs. of "crushed wheat" \$1.50 to \$2 for sheep weighing from 20 to 30 lbs.; \$60 each for mules, worth in the States about \$35; for corn \$3.50 per bushel, and other things at the same ratio.

MRS. MAFFIT.—The Galveston News announces the death of Mrs. Ann C. Maffit, on the 1st inst. She was the first wife of the Rev. J. N. Maffit, from whom she was divorced.

Ambrose Jackson and Wm. Entwistle, are to run a race of two miles, for \$200 a side, on the 17th of May, on the Centreville or Union Course, L. I.

The new city government of New Bedford, was organized on Thursday last.

RUM EVER BUSY.—Thomas Cooper, residing one half mile east of Gallupsville, in the town of Wright, in this county, on Friday last, as he was wont to do, got most beastly fuddled. After carousing about till after midnight he proceeded home and entered the room where his wife and children, several in number were in bed. There were two loaded guns in the house, one of which he took down, and cocking it, advanced toward the bed where his wife was laying. Mrs. Cooper being awake, and observing her husband's movement, asked him what he was going to do; when he replied with an oath, that he was "going to blow her brains out," at the same time snapping the gun at her breast. The charge did not explode, however, and while the frenzied husband was in the act of again cocking the gun, his wife sprang, caught the muzzle, and pushing it aside, it was discharged without injuring her, the shot entering the chamber-floor, and the wadding falling upon the bed where the children were asleep setting it on fire. He then undertook to get down the other gun, which his wife perceiving, she blew out the light, making the room so dark that he was unable to find it. Mrs. Cooper afterward managed to get the loaded gun, and throw it out of the window, and while her husband was searching for his razor which she had also secured and secreted in the bed, she partly dressed one of her little boys, whom the father had ordered to go to the wood-pile and bring him the axe and putting him out of the window, directed him to go and call Mr. Christian Hiltz, their nearest neighbor. While the boy was gone, Cooper had caught his wife, who was endeavoring to protect the children from his rashness, and backing her up against the wall, took out his jack-knife, which he opened, undoubtedly with the intention of cutting her throat. Just then Hiltz arrived, and hearing without the poor woman imploring for mercy, he entered the house and ordered Cooper to desist. Cooper released his wife and turned, the knife in hand, upon Mr. Hiltz, who unmercifully knocked him down with a stick which he had brought with him. Assistance was then procured and Cooper, after being bound, was conducted to Gallopsville, where he was secured until morning, when, after undergoing an examination before Justice Morgan, he was fully committed to the jail in this village to answer at the next Oyer and Terminer.

*Schoharie Patriot.*

The Lowell Courier states that the Manufacturing companies of that city have resolved to allow the operatives after the 1st of May three quarters of an hour for breakfast, and the same for dinner. Heretofore they have had three quarters of an hour for dinner during the months of May, June, July, and August, and only half an hour during the other eight months of the year; and half an hour for breakfast the year round.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.—The Hon. Thomas Greville, lately deceased in London, was the possessor of a large and unique collection of books, the most curious and valuable of which he bequeathed to the British Museum. The value of those thus bestowed is computed at the large sum of £100,000, and the whole number of volumes exceeded 20,000. A very remarkable book indeed in this rare bequest was the *Biblia Sacra Latina* upon vellum, the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, and the first book printed with moveable metal types by the inventors of printing. It was printed at Mentz by Guttenburg and Faust, between the years 1450-5, and is executed in double columns, in imitation of the choir books of the period. The cost of getting up this work was so great that Schaeffer, the son-in-law of Faust, states in "Trithemus's Chronicles" that 4000 florins were expended before twelve sheets were finished. The Bible is known as the Mazarine Bible, on account of a copy having been discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. It is said that but four copies upon vellum and fourteen upon paper exist, nearly all of which are in public libraries.

*Boston Transcript.*

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION—MAN KILLED.—The cylinder mill at Hobbs's Powder Works, in this town, was blown up about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. About 1200 pounds of powder exploded. One of the workmen, George W. Nurse, was at work in the mill and was killed. He went in but a few minutes before, to tighten the hoops of the cylinder, as it leaked; his body was blown into fragments; the chest and part of the arms were found about six inches distant. He was a native of Clarendon, Vt., was 26 years of age, and had no family. The loss of the mill and machinery is about \$700.—*Barre Gazette.*

PEACE CROP.—The peach-growers in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., declare that they have not been able to discover, out of many hundreds, a single tree which has survived the "killing frost" of the night of the 25th inst. A gentleman made a careful examination on Thursday, says the Intelligencer, in one of the hardest and most sun-bearing orchards near that city, and every blossom had "the dark spot" of frost in the heart of the bud.

*Boston Transcript.*

THE WEATHER.—The weather is uncommonly mutable this spring, and sets at defiance all calculation. The thermometer this morning indicated thirty degrees, ice was a quarter of an inch thick, and we are told by a friend who resides in the vicinity, that it was difficult, as well as uncomfortable work to dig in his garden, especially without mittens. The peaches which he planted three weeks ago, and which were struggling to raise their heads above the surface of the soil, seemed to have repented of their efforts, and inclined to grow the other way.—*Bost. Journal of 28th.*

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BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, April 16, 1847. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 390 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs of Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 325 Sheep and 1900 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Extra \$7 50; first quality 7 25;

second 6 50 a 6 75; third 6 75 a 6 25.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$70, \$78, \$80, \$110, and \$135.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$23, \$27, \$30, and \$35.

Sheep.—Dull; Sales at \$3, \$3.25, \$3.75 and \$4.

Swine.—Lots to peddle \$5, 54, and \$6 for Sows, and \$6, \$6 and \$6 for Barrows; old hogs \$4 43 and \$5, according to quality. At retail from \$5 to \$7 50.

### CONSUMPTION.

Cough, SPITTING BLOOD, &c.—*To Consumers:*

Four-fifths of you are really suffering from neglected colds, or an obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes, thro' which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, mucus or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues.

Jayne's Expectorant never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy result. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. H. HAZARD.

### MARRIAGES.

COURT, SPITTING BLOOD, &c.—*To Consumers:*

Four-fifths of you are really suffering from neglected colds, or an obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes, thro' which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, mucus or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues.

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For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. H. HAZARD.

### DEATHS.

IN this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. JAMES G. TOPHAM to Miss CAROLINE, second daughter of Mr. James M. TULL, all of this place.

In Plainfield, Conn., April 19th, by the Rev. J. Mather, Mr. ISRAEL WILSON, to Miss ABIGAIL B. WRIGHT, both of Coventry R. I.

In New York, on Thursday 22d inst, at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. Henry M. DAVIS, Mr. WILLIAM A. PARKER, to Miss LAURA LOUISA, daughter of Mr. William O. Mumford.

At Middletown, on Monday last, GEORGE M. TULL, only son of the late James Chase, Jr., aged 9 years.

In Portsmouth, on the 14th inst, REBECCA COGESHALL, aged 3 years and 3 months, and on the 18th inst., HARRIET AMELIA, aged 1 year and 8 months, children of Mr. John Chace.

In Little Compton, 4th inst., MRS. DEBORAH, wife of Mr. Thomas Palmer, aged 32 years and 8 months.

In Swanzey, on Friday, 23d inst., MRS. ALMIRA COGGESHALL, aged 3 years and 3 months, and on the 18th inst., HARRIET AMELIA, aged 1 year and 8 months, children of Mr. John Chace.

At Providence, on Thursday last, MRS. MARIA, wife of Mr. GILES PECKHAM, and daughter of Mr. Nathaniel M. Allen, formerly of this town, in the 29th year of her age.

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# THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

## Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 77.]

AN ACT to establish the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

James Smithson, esquire, of London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, having by his last will and testament given the whole of his property to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and the United States having by an act of Congress received said property and accepted said trust; therefore, for the faithful execution of said trust according to the will of the liberal and enlightened donor—

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, the Commissioner of the Patent Office of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members, be, and they are hereby constituted, an "establishment," by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinbefore contained, and no other.

**Sec. 2.** And be it further enacted, That so much of the property of the said James Smithson as has been received in money, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, being the sum of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, be lent to the United States Treasury, at six per cent. per annum interest from the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, when the same was received into the said Treasury; and that so much of the interest as may have accrued on the said sum on the first day of July next, which will amount to the sum of two hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, or so much thereof as shall be by the board of regents of the institution established by this act be deemed necessary, and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and for other current incidental expenses of said institution; and that six per cent. interest on the said trust fund, it being the said amount of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, received into the United States Treasury on the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, payable in half-yearly payments, on the first of January and July in each year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of said institution; and all expenditures and appropriations to be made, from time to time, to the purposes of the institution aforesaid, shall be exclusively from the accruing interest, and not from the principal of the said fund. **And be it further enacted,** That all the moneys and stocks which have been, or may hereafter be, received into the Treasury of the United States on account of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson, be, and the same hereby are, pledged to refund to the Treasury of the United States the sums hereby appropriated.

**Sec. 3.** And be it further enacted, That the business of the said institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a board of regents by the name of the Regents of the "Smithsonian Institution," to be composed of the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices; three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons, other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and resident in the said city; and the other four thereof shall be inhabitants of States, and no two of them of the same State.—And the regents to be selected as aforesaid, shall be appointed immediately after the passage of this act—the members of the Senate by the President thereof, the members of the House by the Speaker thereof, and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the members of the House so appointed shall serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second next after the passage of this act; and then, biennially thereafter, on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December, a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second succeeding their appointment. And the Senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without re-election, their office as Senators. And vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled—and the other six members aforesaid, shall serve, two for two years, two for four years, and two for six years; the terms of service, in the first place, to be determined by lot; but after the first term, then their regular term of service shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress; and vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled in like manner, by joint resolution of Congress. And the said regents shall meet in the city of Washington on the first Monday of September next after the passage of this act, and organize by the election of one of their number as chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer of said board of regents, by the name of the Chancellor of the "Smithsonian Institution," and a suitable person as secretary of said institution, who shall also be the secretary of said board of regents; said board shall also elect three of their own body as an executive committee, and said regents shall then fix on the time for the regular meetings of said board; and on application of any three of the regents to the secretary of the said institution, it shall be his duty to appoint a special meeting of the board of regents, of which he shall give notice by letter to each of the members; and at any meeting of said board, five shall constitute a quorum to do business. And each member of said board shall be paid his necessary travelling and other actual expenses in attending meetings of the board, which shall be audited by the executive committee, and recorded by the secretary of said board; but his service as regent shall be gratuitous. And whenever money is required for the payment of the debts or performance of the contracts of the institution incurred or entered into in conformity with the provisions of this act, or for making the purchases and executing the objects authorized by this act, the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, may certify to the chancellor and secretary of the board, that such sum of money is required; whereupon they shall examine the same, and, if they shall approve thereof, shall certify the same to the proper officer of the Treasury for payment. And the said board shall submit to Congress, at each session thereof, a report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the institution.

**Sec. 4.** And be it further enacted, That, after the board of regents shall have met and become organized, it shall be their duty forthwith to proceed to select a suitable site for such building as may be necessary for the institution, which ground may be taken and appropriated out of that part of the public ground in the city of Washington lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street: **Provided,** That the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, shall consent to the same; but, if the persons last named shall not consent, then such location may be made upon any other of the public grounds within the city of Washington, belong-

ing to the United States, which said regents may select, by and with the consent of the persons herein named; and the said ground so selected shall be set out by proper metes and bounds, and a description of the same shall be made and recorded in a book to be provided for that purpose, and signed by the said regents, or so many of them as may be convened at the time of their said organization; and such record, or a copy thereof, certified by the chancellor and secretary of the board of regents, shall be received in evidence in all courts of the extent and boundaries of the lands appropriated to the said institution; and upon the making of such record, such site and lands shall be deemed and taken to be appropriated by force of this act to the said institution.

**Sec. 5.** And be it further enacted, That, so soon as the board of regents shall have selected the said site, they shall cause to be erected a suitable building, of plain and durable materials and structure, without unnecessary ornament, and of sufficient size, and with suitable rooms or halls for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet; also a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture rooms; and the said board shall have authority, by themselves, or by a committee of three of their members, to contract for the completion of such building, upon such plan as may be directed by the board of regents, and shall take sufficient security for the building and finishing the same according to the said plan, and in the time stipulated in such contract; and may so locate said building, if they shall deem it proper, as in appearance to form a wing to the Patent Office building, and may so connect the same with the present hall of said Patent Office building containing the national cabinet of curiosities, as to constitute the said hall in whole or in part the depository for the cabinet of said institution, if they deem it expedient to do so: **Provided,** said building shall be located upon said Patent Office, lot, in the manner aforesaid: **Provided, however,** That the whole expense of the building and enclosure aforesaid shall not exceed the amount of —— dollars; which sum is hereby appropriated, payable out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with such sum or sums out of the annual interest accruing to the institution as may, in any year, remain unexpended, after paying the current expenses of the institution. And duplicates of all such contracts as may be made by the said board of regents shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States; and all claims on any contract made as aforesaid shall be allowed and certified by the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, as the case may be, and being signed by the chancellor and secretary of the board, shall be a sufficient voucher for settlement and payment at the Treasury of the United States. And the board of regents shall be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem necessary to superintend the erection of the buildings and fitting up the rooms of the institution. And all laws for the protection of public property in the city of Washington shall apply to, and be in force, for the protection of the lands, buildings, and other property of said institution. And all moneys recovered by, or accruing to, the institution, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Smithsonian's bequest, and separately accounted for, as provided in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, accepting said bequest.

**Sec. 6.** And be it further enacted, That, in so far as the experiments, the value to the navy of Earle's patented invention for the preservation of canvas five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars; For the support of the civil establishment at the several navy yards, the officers and others to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For contingencies, viz: for freight, ferrage, toll, wharfage and cartage; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; per diem to enlisted men on constant labor; house rent where no public quarters are assigned; the burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postages, and the pursuit of deserters; candles and oil; straw, barrack furniture, bed-sacks; spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, and keeping a horse for the messenger, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the first section of the act of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year thousand eight hundred and forty-two," shall not be construed as applying to the appointment of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers.

**Sec. 7.** And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the board of regents shall take charge of the building and property of said institution, and shall, under their direction, make a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be preserved in said institution; and the said secretary shall also discharge the duties of librarian and keeper of the museum, and may, with the consent of the board of regents, employ assistants; and the said officers shall receive for their services such sum as may be allowed by the board of regents, to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July; and the said officers shall be removable by the board of regents whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the institution require any of the said officers to be changed.

**Sec. 8.** And be it further enacted, That the members and honorary members of said institution may hold such stated and special meetings, for the supervision of the affairs of said institution, and the advice and instruction of said board of regents, to be called in the manner provided for in the by-laws of said institution, at which the President, and in his absence the Vice President, of the United States shall preside. And the said regents shall make, from the interest of said fund, an appropriation, not exceeding an average of twenty-four thousand dollars annually, for the gradual formation of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

**AT KITTERY, MAINE.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

**AT CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the materials, books, manuscripts, and other property of James Smithson, which have been received by the Government of the United States, and are now placed in the Department of State, shall be removed to said institution, and shall be preserved separate and apart from the other property of the institution.

**AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

**AT PHILADELPHIA.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

**AT KITTERY, MAINE.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

**AT GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the magazine, and porter, six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

**AT PENSACOLA.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, two clerks to the storekeeper, and porter, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

**AT MEMPHIS.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the magazine, and porter, three thousand dollars.

**AT NEWPORT.** For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the magazine, and porter, three thousand dollars.

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